

use in situations where combatants and non-combatants are intermingled; and

(ii) to ensure that the United States actively participates with other parties to the Convention in any reassessment of the appropriateness of the prohibition as it might apply to such situations as the rescue of downed air crews and passengers and escaping prisoners or in situations in which civilians are being used to mask or screen attacks.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the term "riot control agents" is used within the meaning of Article II(4) of the Convention.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 2063. A bill to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Army to acquire land adjacent to Abiquiu Dam in New Mexico; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 2064. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend the program of research on breast cancer; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2065. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require open campus security crime logs at institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. EXON, Mr. KERREY, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 2066. A bill to amend the Northern Great Plains Rural Development Act to the duration of the Northern Great Plains Rural Development Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 2063. A bill to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Army to acquire land adjacent to Abiquiu Dam in New Mexico; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

ABIQUIU DAM LEGISLATION

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, today I introduce a bill that clarifies the intent of Congress regarding Public Law 100-522. That law authorized the Army Corps of Engineers to store water at Abiquiu Dam in northern New Mexico. The law also authorized the corps to acquire lands adjacent to Abiquiu Dam for recreational access purposes.

For the past several years, the corps' Albuquerque office has been working to determine how the area around the dam should be developed. During that time, it became clear that the local community was extremely concerned that the corps might proceed with condemnation of all 6,000 acres of flood easement lands around the lake. Such an action would be extremely disruptive to the Abiquiu community.

In response to those concerns, I introduced legislation last Congress that would have clarified that the acquisition of lands adjacent to the dam by the corps would be from willing sellers only. Since that time, the corps and the local Abiquiu Reservoir Advisory Council have been meeting to address the concerns of the local community.

Both the local community and I are very appreciative of the outreach and involvement that the Army Corps' Albuquerque district engineer has shown on this issue since I introduced my legislation last Congress. Indeed, in July of 1995 the corps released its master plan/environmental assessment for Abiquiu Reservoir, a plan which specifically reflected the intent of Public Law 100-522 by recommending that acquisition of land around the reservoir should only be from willing sellers.

However, because of the inherent short-term nature of the position of Albuquerque district engineer, and because of past concerns about corps policy toward condemnation of land at the reservoir, the local community still believes, as do I, that there should be an express clarification of congressional intent to protect the local community at Abiquiu from unreasonable condemnation proceedings.

Consequently, today I am again introducing legislation that will clarify congressional intent that land acquired by the corps at Abiquiu Dam is to be acquired from willing sellers only. This legislation will give the citizens of the Abiquiu area the peace of mind that they deserve about the integrity of their property. As one long-time Abiquiu resident told me recently, "I don't want my grandchildren to have to go through this terrible threat of the Government taking away our ranch." My legislation will put an end to that threat, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2063

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LIMITATION ON LAND ACQUISITION.

Section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize continued storage of water at Abiquiu Dam in New Mexico", approved October 24, 1988 (43 U.S.C. 620a note), is amended by inserting immediately following "acquire lands" the following: "only from willing sellers".•

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 2064. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend the program of research on breast cancer; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE BREAST CANCER RESEARCH EXTENSION ACT OF 1996

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I introduce legislation which authorizes increased funding for breast cancer research.

Over the past 5 years, Congress has demonstrated an increased commitment to the fight against breast cancer. Back in 1991, less than \$100 million was spent on breast cancer research. Since then, Congress has steadily increased this allocation. These increases have stimulated new and exciting research that has begun to unravel the mysteries of this devastating disease and is moving us closer to a cure. Today, we must send a message through our authorization level to scientists and research policymakers that we are committed to continued funding for this important research.

This increase in funding is necessary because breast cancer has reached crisis levels in America. This year alone, 184,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in this country, and more than 44,000 women will die from this disease. Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer and the second leading cause of cancer deaths among American women. Today, over 2.6 million American women are living with this disease. In my home State of Maine, it is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among women, representing more than 30 percent of all new cancers in Maine women.

In addition to these enormous human costs, breast cancer also exacts a heavy financial toll—over \$6 billion of our health care dollars are spent on breast cancer annually.

Today, however, there is cause for hope. Recent scientific progress made in the fight to conquer breast cancer is encouraging. Researchers have isolated the genes responsible for heritable breast cancer, and are beginning to understand the mechanism of the cancer cell itself. It is imperative that we capitalize upon these advances by continuing to support the scientists investigating this disease and their innovative research.

For this reason, my bill increases the fiscal year 1997 funding authorization level for breast cancer research to \$575 million. This level is just \$20 million over the National Cancer Institute's fiscal year 1997 bypass budget, representing the funding level scientists believe is necessary to make progress against this disease. This increased funding will contribute substantially toward solving the mysteries surrounding breast cancer. Our continued investment will save countless lives and health care dollars, and prevent undue suffering in millions of American women and families.

On behalf of the 2.6 million women living with breast cancer, I urge my colleagues to support this important bill. •

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 2065. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require open campus security crime logs at institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE OPEN CAMPUS POLICE LOGS ACT OF 1996

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I introduce the Open Campus Police Logs Act of 1996.

Mr. President, every year around this time thousands of students leave home to begin their pursuit of a college degree. These students—and their parents—expect not only a quality education, but also a campus on which they can study and live in safety. Yet, statistics show that during a 4-year-period, one in four college students will become a victim of violent crime. And according to the Chronicle of Higher Education, the number of crimes on college campuses are on the rise.

Under the Campus Security Act of 1990, colleges and universities are required to make crime statistics available to students, applicants and school employees. However, under-reporting of crime statistics by school administrators and the utilization of internal campus disciplinary systems, which are protected by privacy laws, have rendered the existing law ineffective.

All too often, we hear stories of college administrators who pressure victims to use discretion and to settle cases internally—without resort to the criminal justice system. Offenders then come before the campus tribunal, and are never publicly processed for the crimes. Sometimes, even the victims themselves cannot find out what happened in these internal trials.

And all too often, Mr. President, colleges and universities concerned about their image have been found to under-report crime and hide the true statistics from applicants and the media.

Students are unable to discover the true rate of campus crime, and are therefore unable to make informed decisions about where to go and how safe certain areas truly are.

The bill I am proposing today would extend the current law, in order to further inform students of the crimes occurring on college campuses so that they can better protect themselves.

This bill would continue to require that schools receiving Federal money compile statistics on crimes like murder and rape. However, it would also require schools to maintain a daily log—one that is open to public inspection—of all crimes committed against person or property.

These daily logs would chronicle not only the time, place and date of the crime, but also the names and addresses of all those arrested by the campus police or security force. No more could colleges hide statistics in annual reports and with secret, unreported disciplinary hearings. Every student or employee would have access, every day, to information about every arrest occurring on campus.

Some colleges and universities will argue that this bill is too burdensome. But this legislation should not be viewed by college administrators as an added burden for the campus security office, but rather as an effective tool to better inform the collegiate commu-

nity. Students and employees have a right to know what dangers they face on campus. It is through this improved awareness that students and faculty will be able to better protect themselves. After all, one of the best weapons we have for deterring crime is accurate and timely information.

A New York Times reporter recently wrote about a woman who had been raped in February of last year—by a fellow student at her university in Ohio. Although the university's disciplinary board found the accused guilty of violating the student code regarding sexual assault, he was merely placed on student probation. He never went through a criminal trial.

As a result, the offending student was free to come and go on a campus where most women did not—and indeed could not—realize that he had committed any crime at all.

At this same school, Mr. President—where the student rapist was placed on probation—possession of a beer by an underage student can result in automatic suspension.

Furthermore, when the university published their official crime statistics later that fall, no rapes were reported. It is clear that compliance with reporting requirements could be far better.

Colleges and universities have made it their mission to provide a quality education in a suitable environment to America's students. By failing to disclose the true nature of crime on their campuses, administrations are not living up to this goal. We must make our campuses safer, by allowing students to better protect themselves from potential crime through the daily, public disclosure of past incidents and potential dangers.

Mr. President, it is an unfortunate fact that today's students must take care to protect themselves from serious crime on our college campuses. Yes, protecting the privacy of accused students is important. But protecting the safety of potential victims is equally vital to providing an enriching and safe experience for each and every one of the many children who leave home each year in search of a future full of promise and prosperity.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2065

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Open Campus Police Logs Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. DAILY RECORD AND DISCLOSURE OF REPORTED CRIMES.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(8) Each institution participating in any program under this title which maintains either a police or security department of any

kind shall make, keep, and maintain a daily log, written in a form that can be easily understood, recording in chronological order all crimes against persons or property reported to its police or security department, the date, time, and location of such crimes, and, if an arrest has been made, the names and addresses of all persons arrested and charges against such persons arrested. The provision of this paragraph shall not be construed to require an institution to identify in its log, unless otherwise provided by law, the names of the persons reporting the crime, the victim or victims, any witnesses or suspects who have not been arrested, or other information relating to any investigation of the crime. All entries in such daily logs shall, unless otherwise provided by State or Federal law, be open to public inspection."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act. •

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. EXON, Mr. KERREY, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 2066. A bill to amend the Northern Great Plains Rural Development Act to the duration of the Northern Great Plains Rural Development Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1996

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2066

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

Section 11 of the Northern Great Plains Rural Development Act (Public Law 103-318; 7 U.S.C. 2661 note) is amended by striking "the earlier" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "September 30, 1997."

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 607

At the request of Mr. SIMPSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 607, a bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to clarify the liability of certain recycling transactions, and for other purposes.

S. 684

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 684, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs of research regarding Parkinson's disease, and for other purposes.

S. 1189

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAU] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1189, a bill to provide procedures